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and philanthropic movements, of the struggles of the pioneers for higher education against the "phantom of the learned lady," of the early insurgents against legal and political limitations, and of the eager, untrained "literary amateurs," each of whom she draws sympathetically but with full recognitions of their limitations, which she traces to their source in traditions.

The concluding chapters are somewhat in the nature of addenda, touching on certain features of present conditions, and the outlook, under the captions "The Significance of Femininity," "Family Perplexities," and "Larger Life and Citizenship." Most studies of sex characteristics by men have laid too much stress on physiological characteristics. The most recent and the broadest studies, however, do not disprove the hypothesis of the book; many uphold it. The transitional nature of the present time for women is seen most vividly in the unrest in family life, the increase of divorce, the lack of social standards. Complete readjustment can be looked for only when educational methods are fully adapted to present conditions and women have at least relative economical independence.

If Dr. Coolidge's study is not conclusive, as in the nature of the case it cannot be, it is at least very convincing. Women are "amateurs in the game"? Granted, but you must also grant the force of the traditions which still persist in social life. Is it not sufficient to account for the effects noted? Could any other effects be expected under the conditions? The only scientific method of reaching a conclusion has yet to be tried, the removal from women of all limitations, social, economical, and political.

HANNAH B. CLARK POWELL

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Country Church and Rural Welfare. Edited by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations. New York: Association Press, 1912.

This little volume of 150 pages is the result of an attempt on the part of the secretaries of the International Y.M.C.A. to show how the conservation and development of the spiritual side of country life may be secured. The volume contains eight chapters, each one dealing with a particular aspect of the central problem. They discuss the function of the rural church, standards of religious teaching, the church itself, the school, the grange, the institute, and leadership. Each chapter is in reality a symposium by several writers on the subject it

treats. Because of this the work is not systematic and is of a popular nature. It is necessarily unequal in value, being composed of the strong and the weak. For popular purposes it is enlightening and stimulating.

JOHN M. GILLETTE

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Correlations of Mental Abilities. By BENJAMIN R. SIMPSON.

New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1912.

Pp. iv+122.

This monograph reports the results of an investigation into the interrelationships between certain mental traits, and the correlation between efficiency in certain functions and mental ability as measured by general social efficiency. The practical aim of the work was to find certain tests which might be used to determine the mental ability of applicants for various sorts of positions. The procedure followed was to administer several groups of tests, chosen so as to involve a variety of kinds of mental process, to two groups of adults. One of the groups consisted of seventeen graduate students and professors of Columbia University, and were regarded as possessing a degree of mental ability much above that of the average person. The second group was composed of twenty men who had not proven adequate to the task of providing for themselves, and were the occupants of an industrial home, or who occupied low-grade positions and were regarded by their associates as dull. The tests were designed to measure ability in selective thinking, memory, association, perception, motor control, and spatial discrimination.

The results show, first, that efficiency in these tests is closely related to the form of ability which determines one's station in the world—at least so far as academic attainment is a criterion. It would be well to compare a poor group, such as Simpson used, with a group of men who excelled in other than the academic field. In the second place, some of the tests differentiated much more clearly between the two groups and correlated more closely with the results as a whole than did others. The tests may be graded in value roughly in the order in which they are given above. Mental superiority appears most strikingly in those processes which involve abstract thought, while there is little significance in the simpler perceptual and motor activities.

The author compares his results with those of other investigators in the same field. In the main the results agree. This is the only